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DEMOCRATS HOLD ALL OF MISSOURI

Stone Goes Back to Senate by 30,000--State Ticket Wins With Ease.

EVERY AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Woman Suffrage Is Lost by Nearly 100,000--St. Louis Is Taken by Republicans--Kansas City Democratic.

The Democrats swept Missouri. William J. Stone was re-elected to the United States senate by a majority around thirty thousand. The state ticket was elected by slightly smaller majorities, while fourteen Democrats were returned to Congress.

Republicans Take St. Louis. The Republicans carried St. Louis by a majority estimated at ten thousand. They also made gains out in the country, winning back several counties that went into the Democratic column in 1912. They will gain ten or fifteen members of the legislature, possibly more. Both the house and senate, however, will be Democratic by large majorities.

All Amendments Killed. All fifteen constitutional amendments were defeated by huge votes. Equal suffrage vote in the state was less than 50,000, and in St. Louis, where the contest between Democrats and Republicans was very sharp, the Progressive vote was negligible.

Kansas City Democratic. Kansas City went Democratic easily. The estimated total Democratic vote in Jackson county was 32,000; the Progressive, 12,000; the Republican, 4,000. W. P. Borland, who fought the Democratic organization vigorously, was returned to Congress. He ran about a thousand ahead of the rest of the ticket.

Meeker Replaces Bartholdt. Jacob E. Meeker, Republican, was elected from the Tenth district in St. Louis, replacing Representative Bartholdt, Republican. Congressman Dyer, Republican, was returned from the Twelfth district. William Igou, Democrat, was elected from the Eleventh district.

Trenton--Returns from thirteen out of sixteen precincts in Grundy county show Akins as leading Stone for United States senator by 600, and that the entire Republican county ticket, with the exception of the county attorney, will be elected.

The woman suffrage amendment carried by 700, and the county unit by 1,200 in the thirteen precincts heard from.

Thirteen precincts heard from gave Sager, Progressive nominee for the United States senate, 400.

Marshall--Nineteen precincts out of thirty in Saline county give Stone, 2,036; Akins, 756; Hamlin, 2,045; Lovelan, 7749.

Joplin--Fifteenth District, Perli D. Decker (D), is leading Joe J. Manlove (R), for re-election in Barry, Barton, Vernon, McDonald and Newton counties. In Lawrence and Jasper counties, the race is close. Eighteen out of thirty-seven precincts in Vernon county give William J. Stone (D), for re-election to the United States senate a majority of 591 and Decker a majority of 637.

Fulton--Estimated vote of Callaway county, fifteen precincts: For senator, Stone 1,355, Akins 760, Sager 121; superintendent, Gass 1,339, Evans 748, Myers 119; supreme court, Blair, 1,347, Roberts 749, Williams 121; Congress, Blinn (D), Clark (Dem.), 1,399, Brown (Rep.), 750, Amendment No. 6, yes 749, no 1,345; No. 11, yes 760, no 1,320; No. 12, yes 745, no 1,320; No. 13, yes 945, no 1,179.

Macon--Complete returns from nineteen out of thirty-eight voting precincts in Macon county give Stone for senator 1,714, Sager 300, Akins 815.

Grant City--Worth county, eight precincts: Stone 986, Akins 901, Gass 997, Evans 944, Blair 999, Robertson 908, Alexander 1,050; Third district. Keytesville--Lightest vote ever polled in Chariton county. Only about 60 per cent of the vote in the August primary was cast. Eight out of the twenty-one precincts give Stone 1,547; opponent 323. Stone's majority 1,224. County Democratic by probably 2,200.

Liberty--Seventeen precincts out of Clay county give United States Senator Stone 2,737, Akins 350, Sager 134.

Linn Creek--Eight precincts in Camden county give Akins (Rep.) 591, Stone (Dem.) 315; seven precincts give Evans 557, Gass 284, Robertson 555, Blair 288; Gentry (Rep.) for Congress, 504, Shucklerford (Dem.) 275; Steller (Rep.) state senator, 510, Vanzey (Dem.) 267.

Adair Goes to G. O. P. Kirkville--Close and careful estimate of total Adair county vote is Republicans, 2,200; Democrats, 2,000; Progressives, 300. Five precincts complete give proportions as above and county returns on ten others do same.

Sedalia--Twenty-one precincts out of twenty-seven in Pettis county, two wards in Sedalia included, give Stone 2,103, Akins 1,978, Sager, Gass, 1,877, Evans 1,653, Blair, 2,056, Robertson 1,884, Williams, Hamlin, 2,104, Loran 1,847.

MORE AID FOR WAR VICTIMS

Vast Resources of Rockefeller Foundation to be Used.

New York--The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war and stands ready to give "millions of dollars, if necessary," for the purpose. This was announced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

In pursuance of this philanthropy, the foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$275,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with four thousand tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

"This action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller says, "as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purpose of the foundation, namely, to promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world."

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral vessel now in New York harbor, and it will sail at once direct for Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul at New York that its cargo is destined for the use of Belgian non-combatants only and should not be delayed in transit. The supplies are consigned to the American consul at Rotterdam and will be distributed by the Belgian relief commission.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London and made public a cablegram in which the ambassador describes the dire need of the Belgians and says that "it will require a million dollars a month, for seven or eight months, to prevent starvation."

GOVERNMENT HAS BIG DEFICIT

Receipts for October Fall Off \$20,000,000.

Washington--Government receipts from ordinary sources were nearly \$20,000,000 less during October than for October last year. Customs receipts were off \$11,000,000 and internal revenue nearly \$6,000,000. The figures were in contrast with the showing for September when total receipts fell off only about \$4,000,000 with customs below the same month in 1913 about \$9,500,000 and internal revenue receipts increased about \$6,000,000. The effect of the new revenue tax will not noticeably swell the treasury's total for several weeks.

The net balance in the general fund at the close of the month was \$91,639,163, about \$54,000,000 less than on June 30, and the total cash assets were put at \$1,866,321,137, compared with \$2,005,005,831 on June 30.

Since the latter date the gold coin in the currency trust fund decreased nearly \$140,000,000, while the gold bullion in the same fund increased nearly \$30,000,000. The decrease in the total gold in the fund was about \$133,000,000. Gold coin in treasury offices, however, not counted in the fund increased since June 30 about \$26,600,000, and the national bank reserve increased in the same time about \$20,000,000.

The differences in the amounts of gold is believed to be due largely to the redemption of gold certificates by banks becoming members of the new federal reserve system.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Twelve persons are dead at Bristol, Va., as a result of drinking liquor which contained wood alcohol. All the victims, according to the authorities, purchased the liquor at the drug store of D. A. Blisbee, who is under arrest.

The gravity of the epidemic of hoof and mouth disease affecting cattle in the Middle West was driven home to cattlemen by Dr. S. E. Bennett of the bureau of animal industry, who answered the protests of certain farmers by asserting that the slaughter of suspected animals would be cheap at a cost of 10 million dollars, compared with the incalculable loss which a spread of the malady would incur.

Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port on the voyage and submit to examination of their cargoes by British authorities, receiving in return certificates which will relieve them of annoyance of search by British and French cruisers during the remainder of their voyage.

War's demand on American granaries, mills and packing houses, as shown in an analysis by the department of commerce, resulted in record exportations of breadstuffs, meats and other food articles during September. The value of foodstuffs sold abroad double that of September a year ago, when the total was \$35,786,024.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that an unskate issued in the Russian capital orders the flotation of an internal loan of 150 million dollars at 5 per cent.

CAPPER WINS BY 20,000 IN KANSAS

Neeley Leading Murdock and Curtis Running Third for United States Senator.

NEW BALLOT, SLOW COUNTING

Vote Tabulation Takes Twenty-four Hours and Late Returns May Change Balance in Many Parts of State.

With only a little more than half the vote in Kansas counted Wednesday noon, George Neeley, Democrat, apparently has been elected to the United States Senate by a plurality of eight thousand to ten thousand over Victor Murdock, Progressive; Curtis, Republican, is a poor third. Arthur Capper, Republican, has been elected governor by around twenty thousand plurality, with Hodges, Democrat, second.

There are more than enough votes still uncounted at noon Wednesday in the big precincts of the state to upset all of the early returns, and there are not enough definite figures available to make absolutely certain the result. At Democratic headquarters in Topeka the election of Neeley and four congressmen was claimed as certain with a plurality of eighteen to twenty thousand for Neeley. The Democrats still were hopeful for Hodges.

At the Republican headquarters it was said that the Republican state ticket below United States senator had been elected by pluralities exceeding twenty-five thousand. The Republicans hoped for a victory for Curtis, but admitted that the returns during the morning were all against him.

Count is Very Slow.

Reports from all the larger towns of the state showed that in some precincts less than one-third the votes cast had been counted up to 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. In one Topeka precinct, where eleven hundred votes were cast, it was not expected to finish the count until midnight. It has taken an average of one minute and forty seconds in all the Topeka precincts to count each ballot.

The Democrats and Republicans probably have split even on congressmen. The Republicans won in the Fifth with D. R. Anthony by seven hundred plurality, in the Third with P. P. Campbell, with eighteen hundred plurality, in the Fifth with W. A. Calderhead with five hundred plurality, and in the Sixth with J. B. Dykes with twelve hundred plurality. The Democrats won in the Second with Joseph Taggart, polling nearly two thousand plurality, in the Fourth with Doolittle with fifteen hundred plurality, in the Seventh where Jonett Shouse has an estimated plurality of four thousand and in the Eighth where William Ayers has a plurality of about sixteen hundred.

State Ticket All Republican.

Earl Akers, Republican candidate for state treasurer, and W. E. Davis, candidate for auditor, are running considerably behind the rest of the Republican state ticket on the votes counted, but have a safe lead over the Democrats and Progressives.

According to a message from Goodland, Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, Progressive candidate for Congress in Sixth District, expressed disappointment that she had not polled a larger vote than her standstill Republican opponent. She had had no hope of beating the Democrat, J. R. Connelley, for re-election.

Allen May Carry Wyandotte.

Kansas City--The indications are that Henry Allen, Progressive candidate for governor of Kansas, will carry Wyandotte county. The complete returns from 34 precincts out of 109 give the following totals: Allen 1,323, Hillard 766, Capper 867, Hodges 1,361. The precincts heard from are the chief Democratic precincts.

For United States senator the returns from the 34 precincts gave Neeley 1,642, Curtis 1,008, Murdock 1,428; Minneapolis--With all but two townships reporting, it looks like Curtis has carried Ottawa county by 125 and Capper by 271. Helvering is leading Calderhead by 341.

Garden City--Finney county, one-third of the vote counted, shows Capper for governor, Neeley for senator and Simmons for Congress are leading. Cottonwood Falls--Six precincts in Chase county, incomplete, give Curtis 523, Neeley 437, Murdock 292, Capper 524, Hodges 475, Allen 178.

Leon--Complete returns from this precinct in Butler county, gives Murdock 141, Neeley 62, Curtis 63. For governor, Allen 118, Hodges 77, Capper 76.

Ashland--Late incomplete returns from four and complete returns from two precincts in Clark county give Capper 129, Hodges 167, Allen 80, Curtis 93, Neeley 173, Murdock 103, Shouse, Democrat for Congress 135, Simmons, Republican 66, Dawson, Progressive 62.

McPherson--Late returns from McPherson county with incomplete returns from fifteen precincts out of thirty-three, show the following: Allen 429, Capper 392, Hodges 410, Murdock 618, Curtis 280, Neeley 397.

SUCCESS OF DAIRYMAN

MUCH DEPENDS UPON CAREFUL REARING OF CALVES.

Where Valuable Animals Are Raised It Is Advisable When Possible to Have Separate Pens for Them and Feed in Stanchion.

(By C. E. HOKLER.)

The success of the dairy farmer depends to no slight extent upon the careful rearing of the calves. This is especially true since dairy cows have reached their present high market price. Most farmers begin with ordinary cows or the best they can get close at home. As a rule this is the best plan to follow. The development of a high class herd from these will depend largely upon three things:

1. The careful selection of individual cows.
2. The use of a pure bred sire.
3. The careful raising of the best calves from the best cows.

The cow should be in good flesh at calving time for the best results in milk. She should be dry six weeks. During the pasturing season there is no better plan than to leave her in the pasture, of course under observation, until the calf is born. The dairy calf is ordinarily raised by hand since the milk of the dairy cow is usually worth so much more than the calf that it requires the first consideration. It is a well established fact that a calf raised on skim milk is as good as one nursed by its mother. In localities familiar with dairying this is well understood, but in other places is virtually unknown, and a strong prejudice exists against feeding skim milk on account of the unhealthy and underdeveloped calves that have been raised in this way. Such calves are the victims of ignorance or carelessness. The skim milk calf properly raised differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift, and value from the same animal when raised by the cow.

While the question as to whether calves should be dropped in the fall or spring may be decided by special conditions, on the whole, fall calves have superior advantages. They come at such a time that work is not urgent and they can have the best attention of the farmer or dairyman. The disadvantages of winter feeding are more than offset by hot weather and annoyance from flies. The fall calf is weaned in the spring and can be put on grass without further attention, while the spring calf goes on dry feed when weaned. For the first three months it does not matter materially whether calves are eating hay or pasture, but the second six months they will do better on grass than any other ration. Ordinarily the cow



An Excellent Dairy Type.

which calves in the fall will produce a greater yield during the year as the summer grass stimulates secretion during the latter part of lactation.

The calf's quarters should not be allowed to accumulate a lot of damp, dirty materials as this is almost sure to result in sickness and bad results. The bedding should be abundant and changed often. In order that the pens or stalls be kept clean they should be in the choicest part of the barn where sunshine and light are abundant. In summer they should have access to a pasture where there is plenty of shade.

Where valuable calves are raised it is advisable to have a separate pen for each animal. Calves should be fed in a stanchion. The most common trouble in calf-raising is scours, or indigestion. This is brought on by over-feeding, feeding sour or old milk, cold milk, and dirty pails, troughs or stalls. Success depends largely upon the ability of the feeder to prevent scours. It is easier to prevent scours than it is to cure them. By watching the small points and keeping conditions right success will take the place of failure.

MORE USE OF FERTILIZERS

According to Data of Bureau of Department of Commerce Arrival of Materials Is Enlarged.

Imports of fertilizer materials have increased, according to data of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, for the period ended with April, 1914, indicating greatly enlarged arrivals of nitrates, potash salts, and other similar materials.

Kainit, a potash salt of very low price, was imported last year to the extent of 466,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000; sulphate of potash, 43,000 tons, valued at nearly \$3,000,000; and other fertilizer salts, 173,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000. About 90 per cent of the imported potash is used for fertilizers, and only about 10 per cent in the manufacture of glass, soap-making and other chemical industries. The imports of both the nitrates and the potash salts have more than doubled in the last ten years.

GERMANS WIN NAVAL BATTLE IN THE PACIFIC

Five Warships Sink or Cripple Three British Cruisers Off Chile and Control Southern Seas.

RETREAT IN FRANCE

Official Reports from Berlin and Paris State that Kaiser's Men Have Withdrawn from North Sea Coast.

(Summary of Events.)

In the most important naval battle of the war between European powers a German fleet engaged the British squadron, composed of the Good Hope, the Monmouth and the Glasgow, off Coronel, Chile, and decisively defeated it.

The Monmouth was sunk by German shells. The Good Hope, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, ran for shore while seemingly ablaze from stem to stern and is believed to have been wrecked on the rocks. The Glasgow, with a greater speed than the other English vessels, reached the harbor of Coronel, but it is reported to be badly crippled by the German shells.

The engagement practically ends the power of the Allies in the South Pacific seas, according to naval authorities, and unless the British and the French dispatch another and more powerful fleet to these waters the commerce of the Allies will be cut off by the Germans. Relief may be had in a Japanese squadron now off Hawaii.

German Army Retreats.

The German army has abandoned its attempt to back its way along the Belgian coast to Calais. A combination of the Allied forces, the remnants of the Belgian army under King Albert and the activity of the British warships, seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in places is over a man's head, but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses.

After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English troops, reinforced by Indians and territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence.

Coast Campaign Cost Dearly.

The Germans are being hard pressed at a score of points in the long battle line and the military experts at headquarters say their offensive has materially lost force. At every point the allies are pushing their advance. Slow progress is being made because of the determined resistance of the enemy, now made up more than in half of second line troops, but it is insisted that there is no longer any doubt of the final result. The German attempt to advance to the sea is characterized as the most costly defeat of the war.

May Leave Belgian Coast.

The way to Bruges is now open to the Allies, allowing them to recapture Roulers, and the Germans are digging new trenches behind Ghent with feverish energy. To do this is to announce their retreat. The Germans are abandoning their wounded, guns and transports. Unless their fleet comes out to create a diversion they will be driven from the Belgian coast within a week.

GENERAL LOBKO



General Lobko is one of the most efficient of the Russian commanders and has been decorated with the insignia of the order of St. George for his successes.

The fighting on the northwestern flank is now of a particularly savage character. A considerable number of the wounded suffer from bayonet thrusts which often pass completely through parts of the bodies of men.

Buried 25,000 Germans. As showing the huge German losses in the Ypres region it is stated that the British soldiers have buried more than twenty-five thousand Germans. There are many great piles of German dead around Dixmude, which it has been impossible to bury on account of the continuous fighting. Dixmude is a heap of ruins. German aeroplanes have been very active.

German Week's Loss 62,000. The German casualty lists for last week amount to 62,000. The total to date is about 420,000. Reports from stations for convalescents show thousands of wounded have already returned to the front and others are being used as instructors for new formations.

How Turkey Entered War. Turkish battle cruisers bombarded two Russian Black Sea ports, damaging property considerably, and sank two or three small Russian war vessels, a few days ago. The Turkish ships, recently bought from Germany, were commanded by German officers.

This attack on Russia and this unprovoked entry into the great European conflict caused Russia, France, England, Italy and Greece to prepare a plan to clean Turkey off the European map. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, Turkey then offered to apologize for the attack.

Russia and her allies replied that an apology might be arranged if Turkey would pay for damage done, take German officers from the warships that made the attacks and dismantle these vessels until after the war. Turkey's proposition Turkey did not reply.

Shelled Turkish Fort.

After twenty-four hours of unequal fighting, during which hope was expressed that the port might make amends for the incidents in the Black Sea, the British admiralty announced that the British cruiser Minerva had destroyed the Turkish barracks at Akabah on the Turkish-Egyptian frontier. Akabah is at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, an arm of the Red Sea, 150 miles east of Suez.

Comes as No Surprise.

Turkey's entry into the war is not a surprise. Ever since hostilities started reports have come of the mobilization of the sultan's army. Always they have been denied.

German officers have been drilling the Ottoman soldiers for several months. For several years it has been known that the Kaiser was aiding the sultan in his military preparations. The German military system was drilled into the Turkish soldiers and in the later Balkan war the German hand could be recognized in the movements of the Turkish army.

It has been said that Germany supplied the Ottoman government with large sums of money. Great Britain warned Turkey to keep off, and recent advices from Constantinople indicated that Turkey intended to maintain her neutrality.

Means New Balkan War.

Meanwhile Turkey has been under surveillance by the Allies. Its action in the present attack on Russian sea ports has not been explained, but it is possible that her injection into the war may bring to arms some of the Balkan states which have up to the present remained quiescent.

Austro-German Retreat Ends.

Events in Poland would appear to be shaping themselves for a renewal of the fighting between the main forces of Russia and the Austro-German allies, according to German official dispatches. The Austrians and Germans have completed their retirement to new positions previously selected by them. When the vanguards of the Russians who were following them came into touch with this new line, there were several encounters in which the Russians were driven off.

Russian Advance in Suwalki. The Russian forces advancing through Russian Poland continue to press back the Germans in the government of Suwalki while beyond the Vistula they have occupied Piotrkow, Opoczno and Ozarow. The Germans have now been pushed within twenty miles of their positions along the Warta river.

"Charity Feeds a Multitude."

King Albert of Belgium has asked the American people, through the American Committee for relief in Belgium, to help feed his starving people during the coming winter.

It has been announced from New York that the Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war, and "stands ready to give millions of dollars, if necessary," according to the statement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As a cost of \$275,000 the foundation has already chartered a ship, loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians, and started it for Europe. The National Red Cross has announced that Kansas City raised more money per capita (about 20 cents for each inhabitant) for European relief, than any other large city in the country.

Teig Tau Flames Light Sea.

Official advices show that a desperate fight is being made at Teig Tau. For miles from shore the sea reflects the flames from the burning ship yards, reservoirs and houses that had been set on fire by shells from the Japanese and British warships and land artillery which cover the rushes of the infantry.

DEMOCRATS KEEP HOUSE CONTROL

Vote Returns Show That the Republicans Made Big Gain in Congress.

LITTLE CHANGE IN SENATE

Early Reports Indicate Re-election of Present Incumbents--Both Sides Claim Kansas--Missouri Turns Down Suffrage.

The Democratic party, through Tuesday's elections, apparently retaining control of both branches of Congress, although gains made by the Republicans in the lower house threaten to reduce the Democratic majority to a minimum, according to returns up to Wednesday noon.

This is the outstanding feature of the general election, aside from which the most significant development was the dwindling away of the strength of the Progressive party.

Returns from every section of the country indicate that the Progressives, who cast a larger vote than the Republicans in 1912, have been absorbed in large part by that party. In almost every case there was a decisive falling off in the Progressive vote, with the conspicuous exception of California, which apparently has re-elected Hiram Johnson, its Progressive governor.

Republican gains were made in every section of the country, and leaders of that party asserted that the tariff issue has been instrumental in bringing about that result. Some of the more optimistic of the national leaders are asserting that there is a chance that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives would be overturned, but there appears to be small prospect of such an outcome.

Senators Re-elected.

Senators re-elected as the result of hard battles were Frank Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, who was opposed by Gov. Simon E. Baskin; Albert B. Cummings, Republican, of Iowa, who defeated Representative Maurice Connolly; John Walter Smith, Democrat, of Maryland; William J. Stone, Democrat, of Missouri; Jacob K. Satter, Republican, of New Hampshire, who was opposed by Representative E. B. Stevens.

Democratic senators in the South were re-elected without difficulty, new senators from Southern states chosen being Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama and Representative Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia. Former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, of Kentucky, was chosen for the long term.

Missouri Democrats Win.

Jefferson City--The Democrats made a clean sweep in Missouri with the exception of two congressmen in St. Louis. William Joel Stone was re-elected to the Senate by a majority which returns indicated probably will be around sixty thousand votes. The Democratic state ticket was elected by slightly smaller majorities, while fourteen Democrats were returned to Congress. There is some doubt in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth districts, but returns showed the almost certain re-election of the present Democratic incumbents. Woman suffrage and all the other constitutional amendments were defeated.

Both Claim Kansas.

Topeka--Incomplete returns from sixty-five towns in twenty widely scattered counties of the state, received at Republican state headquarters indicate the certain election of Arthur Capper, Republican, for governor, and a neck-and-neck race between Curtis, Republican, and Neeley, Democrat, for United States senator. The entire Republican state ticket seem to be going along with Capper. The Democrats claim the election of Neeley and Hodges and six of the eight congressmen. The election of Anthony and Campbell is conceded.

In Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Ok.--Incomplete and scattering returns received indicate that Robert L. Williams, Democrat, had a comfortable lead over John Fields, Republican, in the race for governor of the state. The majority of the early returns came from the southern counties.

Dry in Colorado.

Denver--Incomplete returns from seven counties give the drys a majority of two thousand, and the wets leading by only a few votes in Denver. The Anti-Saloon League claims the state has gone dry by thirty thousand.

Michigan.

Detroit--Scattering returns indicated that at least eleven Republican congressmen have been elected in Michigan and two Progressive congressmen defeated for re-election.

Senator Penrose Wins.

Philadelphia--Pennsylvania came back strongly into the Republican column, that party electing Boies Penrose to the United States Senate and Martin G. Brumbaugh, governor, by pluralities that may exceed two hundred thousand.

Smoot's Seat in Danger.

Salt Lake City--At midnight, with straight ballots counted on almost half the vote of the state, Senator Smoot, Republican, leads Moyle, Republican, by only ninety votes.